

The Sun

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

Local, Foreign, and General News from the City and Suburbs. News from the United States and Foreign Countries. News from the United States and Foreign Countries. News from the United States and Foreign Countries.

The Two Foremost Republicans.

Concerning the personal attitude of the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY of Ohio toward the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED of Maine, and the private opinion which the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED entertains concerning the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, more plumed stuff is getting itself said and printed than about any other important subject of the day.

Without direct information either from Canton or from Portland, we feel ourselves authorized to announce that the mind and soul of the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY exude a foot and a half in breadth, while a transverse section of the Speaker's magnanimity would show more than eighteen inches. The narrowness, the jealousy, the pettiness of spirit, attributed by the gossip-mongers to one or the other of these healthy-bodied and sane-minded statesmen, belong to neither of them. Both are entering now upon the period of their greatest public usefulness, and there is room and there is work for both, and sunshine and pure air enough and to spare.

There is no greater life in Italy, for it cannot possibly roll Nimschling Creek or lash to fury the waters of Casco Bay. Nevertheless, it is against public policy that any considerable number of American citizens should be devoting themselves, even hopelessly, at this Thanksgiving season, to the creation and cultivation of an active feud where there should be peace, and puerile rivalry where there should be generous sentiments and high reciprocal appreciation.

The First Stage of the Campaign.

Several centuries have passed since it was written that "the King of France, with forty thousand men, marched up the hill, and then marched down again." With how many men out of the several times forty thousand at his command the Captain-General of Cuba marched up the Ruhl hills can only be surmised, but he is already back again in Havana. His royal prototype of France presumably brought his men down with him. Gen. WYLER has varied the parallel in that respect, and perhaps on his next return to the capital from the province of Pinar del Rio, he may also march back his army.

It looks very much as if he were waiting for the arrival of final reinforcements from Spain, expected in December. But the contest in Cuba seems to have passed beyond the stage where the numbers of the Spanish troops can control it. Sometimes it is pointed out that Spain has now put far heavier forces in the field than she had in the war of a quarter of a century ago. But there is good authority for believing that the patriots, too, have thrice as many armed, equipped, and drilled troops as they had then; and beyond question they have far larger supplies of ammunition.

The concentration of Spanish forces in Cuba is unprecedented. Never did such an army cross the Atlantic. It is enormously greater than England's entire force employed in our Revolutionary War to subdue a far greater population, distributed over a far greater area, and having ports and ships at their command.

Yet the patriots are stronger to-day than ever, and onlookers who once expected their subjugation are now surmising that Cuba is lost to Spain. The failure of WYLER's present campaign would be the crushing of Spanish hopes.

A Railroad Train Better Than a Horse.

We have heard of more than one commanding General, upon taking the field against an enemy, had a horse, or a relay of horses, in readiness for use in case it should be the safe thing to take to flight before the end of the battle, or after the end of it.

It was not in a horse that WYLER, the Spaniard, trusted for safety the other day, at a moment when he was apprehensive of danger. When he started out in pursuit of MACRO, sixteen days ago, he made arrangements that a railroad train should be held at Mariel for his service, in case it were needed. For a fortnight the train was at the Mariel station, ready to start at any moment. The guards were on the lookout day and night for WYLER, who never went very far away from the station, which he could reach at any time by an hour's use of his own legs. He sent his troops forward, a part of them, but kept the larger part for the defence of Mariel. It soon became manifest that there was fighting at the front, for a number of wounded men were brought to Mariel within a week after the day upon which WYLER arrived there. Last week, again, there have been more fighting, at least upon one side, for more wounded Spaniards were brought to Mariel and transported by rail to Havana, not upon WYLER's train.

By Sunday last there were alarming rumors at Mariel, and there seemed to be danger for WYLER. He brought his campaign to an end at once. That night he slept, or lay awake, in one of the cars of his railroad train, as it sped toward Havana, at which place he arrived on Monday, safe from MACRO. It was a perilous trip, for there had been dynamite on the track when he passed over it on his way westward, a fortnight before. But the risk was taken, in the most courageous fashion; and, after a quick run, WYLER stood proudly within the walls of Havana. He left his expeditionary army behind him to fight as it liked.

We trust that we shall yet see the despatch which WYLER sent to Spain from Havana on Monday. The likelihood is that it told of a triumphant expedition, ending with MACRO in full flight before the glorious Spanish flag.

It was doubtless because RICHARD III. had not a railroad train waiting for him, steam up, near the battlefield, that he offered his kingdom for a horse. WYLER knows more than RICHARD ever knew.

"Figaro" Behind Spain.

Not any one of our French contemporaries is more entertaining than Figaro of Paris, named after that famous barber of Seville who sprang from the brain of BRAU-MACCHIALI. The Figaro of Paris is not always any more trustworthy than was Figaro of Seville. The one has, as the other had, a habit of saying things that are both amazing and amusing.

It would seem that Spain is to have Figaro "behind her" if she gets into trouble with the United States. This must be the mean-

ing of Figaro's declaration that "Spain will have Europe behind her" in the event of trouble, a remark worthy of the barber of Seville, whose language often had a meaning that was not clear at first sight.

But what will Figaro do behind Spain? What would any other barber do there? If true to his craft, he would carry a lather mug and lathering brush, a razor and hone, a pair of shears, a pot of pomatum, a hair brush, a stock of towels, and a few matches with which to light Spain's cigar. Then he would be ready to attend to the case of Spain, which, for the moment, must not be regarded as belonging to the feminine variety of mankind.

Figaro fights there? Nonsense. He would be "behind Spain," out of sight of the enemy, and safe from the enemy's little gun. Would he have any money to lend Spain? Not much, you bet. He would never think of taking his cash box along with him.

If Figaro should get behind Spain, we would have a question to put to L'Intransigent. That is the paper of M. HENRI ROCHFORT, the fighting Parisian, who is the hottest friend of Cuba in all France. If L'Intransigent were to see Figaro lurking behind Spain, pretending to back up Spain, you may be sure that that expert swordsmen would create a scene livelier than any scene in any one of BRAU-MACCHIALI's comedies. A word against the barber's razor! In that case even a Spaniard would risk all his money on the French friend of Cuba.

If we were to take it that Figaro uses words in their literal meaning in the declaration that "Spain will have Europe behind her" against L'Oncle Sam, we would have to think a good while. For nearly two years of exceeding danger for Spain, years of struggle and defeat, her Government has exercised all the arts of diplomacy in attempting to induce any country of Europe to stand behind her; and not one of them has ever manifested any desire to take that position. All the powers have stood aloof from Spain during her long and sanguinary combat in Cuba. Not one of them has spoken a word for her; not one has given her a sign of encouragement; not one has raised a finger for her sake; they have all kept mum while Spain was crying for help; and now the day of confusion for Spain has come. England does not seem to care a shilling, France a franc, Germany a kreutzer, or Russia a copeck. It looks as though the time when anybody could help Spain was ended. Only Figaro is behind her.

Another thing: If Europe sympathizes behind Spain, we should think that Europe would be willing to loan Spain a part of the money needed for her support. Yet within the past three months we have seen Spain upon a beggar's terms through every country of Europe, including France, where Figaro lives; and we have seen that the bags which she carried back to Madrid were as empty as when she set out with them. So far behind her have been all the powers of the money market that she has been unable to get within hailing distance of any of them. That does not look as though the whole of them would die for Spain, in any part of all the leagues that lie behind her. Spain got no help from any other country of Europe when her continental possessions in America fell upon her and drove her out.

We have heard something of Spain's appeals to the Governments of Europe within the past two years. We know what has been the result of them. She has been left hopeless.

In the rear of Spain we see Figaro alone, and we apprehend that the sword of L'Intransigent, the friend of Cuba, can dispose of Figaro without any help from L'Oncle Sam.

The Hard Road to Truth.

A manifesto from the Washington correspondent deputed by the Evening Post to supply a defence of the Administration bond issues, leaves the Mugwump case worse than it was before. The plainly disingenuous statement that Secretary CARLISLE, in a pamphlet issued for use in the late campaign, asserted that the purpose of these bonds was "to supply gold for the redemption of United States notes," calls up a document of earlier date, and of higher authority.

The statement of the Secretary of the Treasury addressed Senator VOORHEES in the following fashion on Jan. 18, 1894: "Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Chairman Committee of Finance, United States Senate. 'DEAR SIR: I have the honor of submitting an estimate of the receipts and expenditures during the remainder of the month and the month of February. It will be seen that there is an urgent necessity for such immediate action as will replenish the coin reserve and enable this department to continue the payment of public expenses. 'If the same average monthly deficiencies should continue, the total difference between receipts and expenditures on the 30th day of June next will be \$78,197,530. 'According to the best estimate that can be made, the total receipts for the present month and the month of February will be \$1,499,000 and the total expenditures will be \$2,000,000, showing a deficit during the two months of \$510,000. 'It will appear from this statement that the coin reserve has been reduced to \$74,018,149, less the amount of the coin reserve of the Treasury that the department would have no means to defray the other expenses of the Government unless a large part of the payments are hereafter made out of that fund. 'With the permission of the committee I have prepared and presented for its consideration a bill, which, if promptly passed, would, in my opinion, meet the urgent necessities of the Government by providing the necessary means for defraying the public expenses, and replenishing the coin reserve to such an extent as to assure the maintenance of the parity of all forms of United States currency. 'Congress ought to provide promptly for the deficiency in the revenue during the coming fiscal year. 'JOHN G. CARLISLE.'"

The humiliation of Mr. CARLISLE, involved in the Evening Post's publication of his alleged pamphlet of 1895, which his letter of Feb. 21, 1897, has proved to have been a plain truth, is the case was grossly unnecessary for the reason that it was totally useless as a defence of the Administration's financial management. In the very next moment the Post itself says of these bonds that "their secondary service, that of making good the deficiency in the revenue, has, it is true, been great, for had bonds not been issued for the maintenance of the gold reserve, it would have been necessary for the current expenses of the Government." Then follows a computation of the part of the bond money used to pay expenses, which is given as \$169,000,000.

The Mugwump journal says of THE SUN what is not true when it charges us with summing the issue of these bonds. All THE SUN had condemned when our contemporary spoke, was the lie that they represented solely the need of maintaining the gold standard, a lie which, serving as the most powerful weapon put into the hands of the BRYAN repudiators, brought the country into the most serious peril that has ever confronted it.

All the same, when the apologists for this contemptible falsehood are in a humor to face the truth that lies in the recent history of our currency, they will see for themselves that the bonds might have been issued in 1869 at a reducing rate of 4 per cent, for \$44,000,000, and such a reducing motion in the money market that the policy thus begun had to be abandoned. A withdrawal of \$80,000,000 of notes in 1878

was enough to bring a similar effort to a stop. The last movement in the same direction had succeeded in contracting the currency by \$19,000,000, when a panic ended it also. To say that if the figures of the deficit in the Federal revenues had represented a surplus, to be stored in the Treasury, the currency would not have been so restricted that the presentation of greenbacks for gold would have ceased, is to ridicule the facts of experience. And of such is the Mugwump defence of CLEVELAND financing, and the attempt to saddle upon the greenbacks the burden of the undivided millions of the CLEVELAND bonds.

In Leipzig Also.

A public evil unrebuked becomes too often a public evil condoned; and one deplorable result of New York's indulgence in Damisism has come to light in the city of Leipzig, in the kingdom of Saxony, through the summary prosecution in that ancient town of a local DAMISEN. His name is BADER, and prior to his removal from office he served the people as Warden of the Marienwerder Prison.

In the empire of Germany jailers are appointed, not elected. The man who has custody of the prisoners of the town or county is not chosen by his fellow citizens. He is designated for service by the Government, and if he proves a satisfactory officer, either he is promoted to a town of greater importance or he has his salary increased. The increased salary is usually the form of appreciation preferred. BADER, as we have said, was a local DAMISEN, appointed, oddly enough, in the year of DAMISEN's election, and like DAMISEN, not a veritable German, BADER being a Westphalian, was in the same way a local DAMISEN in a Holsteiner or Dana, doing business on Avenue A. Leipzig is one of the oldest cities in Germany. Its university is among the most ancient institutions of learning extant, and the prominence of Leipzig as the centre of the German book trade has long made it celebrated throughout European cities. Many of the books sold by DAMISEN in his Avenue A store are imported from the establishments of TACCHINIZZI or BROCKHAUS, and in return there are assigned copies of American newspapers, German-American newspapers, and Plattdeutsch books, and the like, to the German booksellers, one-third of the dealers in Leipzig, who are not a few. The question proposed for the public debate is a most interesting one: Was it indeed a whole in which JONAH lived for three days? To discuss it satisfactorily, as Mr. MCNICHOIL says, a knowledge of the Bible and of science is necessary, and we may add further that, in our opinion, a knowledge of the whale, and more particularly of the habits of the sperm whale, is necessary. Mr. MCNICHOIL, who is the Irish or behind-hand in learning; but he had better make that remark in a whisper when any son of the old sod is within arm's length of him.

We guess that the public debate for which one party has issued a challenge, would draw, if Superintendent CONLIN were to promise to send a squad of police to it to keep the Scotch in order, and to prevent Irish enthusiasm from reaching the danger point. The Presidential election, in which the elephant carried the day, is a thing of the past. Why not the whale next, with MCNICHOIL for the whale, and some one else against it? Let the battle go on!

Many great silver streamers went to wreck in Kentucky on the 13th instant. Their shafts and wheels would be destroyed, and the boats would be left in a state of ruin. The boats were loaded with coal, and the shafts and wheels were of iron. The boats were loaded with coal, and the shafts and wheels were of iron. The boats were loaded with coal, and the shafts and wheels were of iron.

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and small boats, there is a heard frequently on Avenue A nowadays, and that the Deutscher Mühlen Anzeiger and the Dorf-Anzeiger should be read on Sixth street as they never were before.

Jonah and the Whale.

The story of JONAH and the whale is one of personal interest to Biblical scholars and naturalists. Brother MOODY told his hearers a few days ago that he believes in the literal truth of the story, and not a few preachers maintain that belief in the Bible would be subverted if incredulity went so far as to discredit the words of the ancient and famous story.

That opinionated Scotchman, Mr. PETER MCNICHOIL, living in this town, whose letter upon the subject was printed last Sunday, is offended by another letter upon which we had previously printed, and he is bold enough to challenge the author of the letter first printed, Mr. JOSEPH NOONAN, or any other Irishman, to hold a public debate with him upon the "important historic question," Can a whale swallow a man?

All right. We shall not object to the public debate. Many a moral pleaster is less satisfactory than that of listening to a polemic between a Scotchman and an Irishman. One is apt to bet on the thistle while the Scotchman has the floor, and he is very sure to bet on the shamrock when the Irishman has it. When they come to close quarters, a disinterested bystander, who let us say, must be neither Scotch nor Irish, is likely to be doubtful of the issue, and he cannot tell the result for certain until each of the disputants has had his say. We are unable to say whether the most pugnacious people are the Scotch or the Irish, for both of them have records of which they are immeasurably proud. We think it would be safer to meet a Scotchman with his bagpipe than an Irishman with his shillelagh.

The question proposed for the public debate is a most interesting one: Was it indeed a whole in which JONAH lived for three days? To discuss it satisfactorily, as Mr. MCNICHOIL says, a knowledge of the Bible and of science is necessary, and we may add further that, in our opinion, a knowledge of the whale, and more particularly of the habits of the sperm whale, is necessary. Mr. MCNICHOIL, who is the Irish or behind-hand in learning; but he had better make that remark in a whisper when any son of the old sod is within arm's length of him.

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THE GAINS AND LOSSES.

Where the Gains from Populist Materialism and Where They Did Not.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—It is an old adage that he who would speak with the devil must have of him. The returns recently completed by the announcement of the official vote in some closely disputed Congressional districts show how much the Democratic party has lost in Congress by its partnership with Populists, and how little it has gained. There were 219 Democrats in the House of Representatives in the Fifty-third Congress; there are 104 Democrats in the Fifty-fifth Congress. The number of Democratic Representatives elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress is 134, a gain of 29 over the election of 1894 and a loss of 85 compared with the results of the Congressional election of 1890. While the Democratic representation has fallen in the House 85 below the Fifty-third Congress and 103 below the Democratic representation in the House of the Fifty-second Congress and 20 below the Democratic membership of the House in the Fifty-first Congress, the Populists have been valiantly marching on, gaining a larger representation each year.

The Populist or Farmers' Alliance party was started in 1890. In the election next succeeding that of 1890, 8 Farmers' Alliance men, 6 of them from Kansas, were chosen, and in the Fifty-third Congress there were 10. Borets of Democratic support, the Populists were able in the election of 1894 to choose 6 members only; but this year, at the expense of the Democracy and of appealing losses in the former Democratic strongholds of the North and East, 12 Populists have been chosen, and the number of such Democrats who have been credited to the Democracy on the party column are, in fact, Populists. In the number of these are to be included the one Representative of Idaho, one of the Representatives from Massachusetts, and the one from Wyoming. Striking up, actually, the number of Populists to 21, against 131 Democrats. Comparing the Congress roster of the Fifty-fifth Congress with that of the record of Democratic returns four years ago, it is seen that in Alabama the Democrats have sustained a loss of 10 seats, in California, 2, one-half; in Illinois 7 of the 11 districts carried in 1892; a like number in Indiana; 3 of the 10 in Kentucky; 3 of the 4 in Massachusetts; 2 of the 5 in Michigan; 15 of the 20 in New York, or three-fifths of the total of the New York delegation; 5 of the 11, or more than one-half, in Ohio, and 7 of the 10 in Pennsylvania.

In the following States the results of the recent election have been even more demoralizing to Democratic prospects than elsewhere. Each of the five the Democrats are left without a solitary Representative:

States.	Democrats and Congress.	55th Congress.
Connecticut	1	0
Delaware	1	0
Florida	1	0
Georgia	1	0
Idaho	1	0
Illinois	1	0
Indiana	1	0
Iowa	1	0
Kansas	1	0
Kentucky	1	0
Michigan	1	0
Minnesota	1	0
Mississippi	1	0
Missouri	1	0
Montana	1	0
Nebraska	1	0
Nevada	1	0
New Hampshire	1	0
New Jersey	1	0
New Mexico	1	0
New York	1	0
North Carolina	1	0
North Dakota	1	0
Ohio	1	0
Oklahoma	1	0
Oregon	1	0
Pennsylvania	1	0
Rhode Island	1	0
South Carolina	1	0
South Dakota	1	0
Tennessee	1	0
Texas	1	0
Vermont	1	0
Virginia	1	0
Washington	1	0
West Virginia	1	0
Wisconsin	1	0
Wyoming	1	0

These five States had 85 Democratic members in the Fifty-third Congress. They haven't a single Democratic member in the Fifty-fifth Congress, though traditionally New Jersey and Maryland are Democratic strongholds, answering in their past loyalty to the Democratic party, and Connecticut has not been carried by the Republicans in a national election until this year since 1872, with the single exception of the election of 1880. Gen. Garfield carried it, polling 60.5 per cent. of the total vote. West Virginia has been regarded of late years as a free Democratic State, and Wisconsin has twice been carried by the Democrats on the Governor's ticket, and it was in the Democratic party column in 1892. Here, then, are five seats secured in Congress in States which lay inclined toward the Democratic party, but now deprived of any voice in the Democratic party caucus in the House.

In return for such losses, and for the losses in other States, New York, Alabama, Illinois, and Michigan among them, where have been the gains? For clearly there have been some Democratic gains in order to make up the Democratic membership of 131. First, there is Kansas. It sent only one Democrat to the Fifty-third Congress, but it has sent three to the Fifty-fifth. Then there is Nebraska, the home for the next four years of the Boy Orator, which returns this year four Democratic Congressmen, in place of one only elected to the Fifty-third Congress. South Carolina, the State of Tillman, has a solid Democratic delegation, and it was after abandoned to the Democrats in 1892. South Dakota, which had two Democratic Congressmen in 1892, has two Democrats elected this year, designating the latter as Democrats, though perhaps they belong more properly in the Populist column. Louisiana, with large representation in Congress, Georgia, Missouri, and Texas, have elected thirty-five Democrats to the next House of Representatives, and they, with Virginia's eight, represent a third of the membership on the Democratic side, and in no one of these four States has a Populist returned, the Democrats refusing any partnership with the Populists in either Georgia or Texas, and the relations between the Virginia and Missouri Populists and the Democrats of those two States being so distinctly hostile that it required all the diplomacy and correspondence of Macmillan to keep them apart, and those of the State in which, as the result shows, the Democrats did well in the recent elections, they maintained their party organization without concessions to the Populists, but in those States in which concessions were made to the Populists, it seems that the penalty was severely paid in preference to the gains. In the Northwest, furnish illustrations of the fact. North Carolina has been uniformly Democratic for many years. It is about the only State east of the Mississippi in which the position of the Republican party on the currency question is indefinite. The Populists are numerous, and the Chairman of the National Committee, Senator Butler, was chosen from that State, with special reference to the aid which he would bring to the Bryan ticket. Yet such is the inherent hostility and animosity of the Democrats to Populism or anything resembling it that while in the last Presidential election eight Democrats and one Republican were chosen Representatives from North Carolina, this year the Republican representation is increased to three, the Democratic representation reduced to that number, and the State is now a solid Republican. In Minnesota, in which large concessions were made to the Populists and silver Republicans, two Democrats were chosen in 1892. The Democrats, Populists, and silver Republicans combined were beaten in all seven of the districts of the State this year, and the result was the real gainers from the political alliance between the Democrats and the Populists are the Populists. They will have eighteen members of the Populist party as Representatives, exclusive of three others, who are likely to vote with the Democrats, and two besides from South Dakota, a larger representation than any outside or third party has had in Congress for a great many years. It is very much to be doubted whether the Populists represent a national voting strength of more than 500,000, or even a ticket for a ticket of their own at the next election, they could have polled that number of votes. The Prohibition party, at the election of 1892, polled 204,000 votes, more than half as many, and yet they were unable to elect a single member in any district of the United States. The Populists, with a vote twice as large this year, but most certainly not in excess of 700,000, secure through their unequal partnership with the Democrats, a representation of twenty-five members, and they will have, some of them expect, a considerable share in the direction of the policy of the Democratic members.

In the year 1878 the Greenback party in the United States obtained its largest influence and following, and represented a larger proportion of the vote than the Populists do now, and yet they have done as well as the Populists. The Populists, with a vote twice as large this year, but most certainly not in excess of 700,000, secure through their unequal partnership with the Democrats, a representation of twenty-five members, and they will have, some of them expect, a considerable share in the direction of the policy of the Democratic members.

Noteworthy in Scribner's Magazine for December are the contributions from Como Monks House on